Destruction of Wheeling Bridge.

stroyed on the 17th by a high wind.

"For a few moments," says an eye-witness "we watched it with breathless anxiety, lunging like a ship in the storm; at one time it rose to nearly the height of the towers, then fell, and twisted and writhed, and was dashed almost bottom upward. At last their seem-ed to be a determined twist along the entire span, about one half of the flooring being near-ly reversed, and down went the immense structure from its dizzy height to the stream below, with an appalling crash and roar.— Nearly the entire structure struck the water at the same instant, dashing up an unbroken column of foamacrose the river, to the height

The large iron gate, at the end of the bridge, was shivered to atoms, and the toll-house completly demolished, Mr. James Bell, the toll-keeper, making a narrow escape with with his life. The entire wood work lies in the river and on the shores. The cables also stretch across the river sunk to the bottom. So far as we can discover, only two of the ca-bles snapped asunder, and that on the outside of the towers, the rest of the breakages being at their connec tions with the anchor

Weekly free Press.

BURLINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1854.

Whig State Convention. The Annual State Convention of the Whige of Vermont, will be held at Rutland, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 14 c'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for State Officers for the ensuing political year, and also to transact such other business as the Convention, when assembled, may deem proper, preparatory to the next annual State

E. N. BRIGGS, GEO. WARDNER, B. D. HARRIS, H. M. BATES, C. H. HAYDEN Whig May 1st. 1854

The Superintendents of the following railroads have made arrangement by which those attending the Whig State Convention, to be held at Rutland, on the 7th of June, will be charged HALF-FARE, only, viz :-

RUTLAND & BURLINGTON, WESTERN VERMONT, VERMONT VALLEY. SCLLIVAN. PASSUMPSIC & CONN. RIVER

Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of Burlington are requested to meet in the new TOWN HALL, on SATUR-DAY EVENING, JUNE 3d, at 7 O'CLOCK, for the purpose of NOMINATING DELE. GATES to the STATE CONVENTION, to be held at RUTLAND, on the 7th PROXIMO.

S. H. PARRHURST. CHAS. P. HIGBEE. CHAS. F. WARD. May 29, 1854.

Who will the Convention Nominate

Some differences of opinion, as to men to be put in nomination for State offices, will doubtless appear at the Whig State Convention on the 7th of June next. We trust that no unreasonable warmth of feeling will be shown,-that the conclusion will be reached with good will and acted on with an earnest and harmonious spirit.

As to candidates we have not much to say. The way in which the re-election of Governor Fairbanks was defeated last year, might, in made candidate this year, and to no man port. Yet we have not heard his renominapose that it is thought of by himself or by

It may be presumed that some of the delegates will feel confident that the candidate from their vicinity will prove the stronger one before the people at large. It they did not believe so, they could not be justified in presenting him. We are not enough acquainted with either of them to have any personal preferences whatever; and beyond the sentiment which we suppose prevails on the | was dough where there ought to have been west side of the State, that by usage the candidate should be taken at this time from the west side of the mountains. unless there are strong countervailing reasons, we have no neighborhood feeling

about the matter. One thing is certain. A powerful whig vote will show the country that so far as Vermont is concerned, her people feel intensely the wrong which has been inflicted on the free States, by breaking down, in defiance of colemn guarantees, the great barrier to the encroachments of the Slave power in the Northwest; and will apply all the Constitutional power which they can exert, to counteract that great outrage and all others allied to it.

A candidate, then, who shall most complete ly unite in his favor the whig voters of the State and who shall bring to the same side at the polls, from other parties, the greatest number of those who agree with us on this great question, is the man to be nominated. it is no disparagement to the other Judges to say that no one has for so long a time and so uniformly commanded the respect of all through-

private or national wrong. We must not be understood to imply anything of a contrary sort as belonging to Mr. an opinion of him-and can be therefore comgive a discreet opinion of the sentiment in weigh, and be denies the use of the scales be made known plainly and kindly, and let the convention decide. If some shall be dis- where it may suit his convenience or his appointed, all will join to carry out the de-

s yet. We do not know who will be proposed. It should be exactly the other way. The time It will depend much on the nomination for will come when it will be so

Party Platforms, and Party Practices,

We hold the making of political platforms, after the fashion of a few years back, in very little respect. Not one voter in a hundreever read, or heard read so as to half under stand them, the three platforms of 1852, no could state then, or can state now, on quarter of the propositions which they con tained. A great majority could not do it for that of their own party, still less for those of the others. It was enough for each man that he understood three or four general son-

timents with which heagreed, to be expressed The beautiful suspension bridge accross the Ohio at Wheeling, which cost \$160,000 and was one of the longest, if not the longest structure of the kind in the world, was defor men whose election was to deepen and ex- all others. All party divisions, on tariffs true of some political conduct, whether shown mission to St. Domingo. tend the influence of those few sentiments. That being secured, all matters of less account might be left to come along as time and circumstance should effect. So it was then and so it always will be.

National parties are never controlled by long formulas of doctrine. Neither are they the side of Freedom and the Free States made to order. The sentiments on which they rest, must some how have taken a strong hold | remain for all questions which they can proon a multitude throughout the nation, before perly regard. But this is not one of them. the party can exist. Of the questions of public policy embraced by these sentiments. some are as long lived as government itself. Others undergo gradual changes as the ex- with our party friends or enemies if necessary, terior relations or interior condition of the but on this one sever. This question lies nation is altered. The history of political deeper down than those do, it spreads wider parties in our country is full of process of this. and lasts longer. If you of the slaveholding The original principles of a party may have section have over-reached us by your craft or undergone a complete change, and yet its by your pertinacity in former years, and this name may be retained, and continue to exert | year by a breach of faith which we did not powerful influence over men's minds.

years has been called the Democratic party. lords, as is seen in that. No other national claimed to be the foundation of its party ex- it, if we know them,

The resistance of the Whigs in the Free States to the great addition to the slave power by the anneration of Texas, and to this last ost atrocious act of all for its benefit, is written down in history. So too is the effectual and which the same despotic system received in both cases from the Democratic Administrations, and their obedient members from the Free States in Congress. Shall not the Whige of the Free States pledge themselves to rest not in their efforts to save Ne brasks and Kanzas from the danger to which they are exposed, and call upon all honest overs of the rights of the Free States, of the sanctity of National obligations, of that Free dom which in 1776, our fathers claimed to be

will do this at any rate, if we know them. But that Baltimore platform and the com-

promises of 1850 ! In the first place it is to be remembered that there is not a particle of similarity between the case of the Missouri Compromise, and that of the laws so often spoken of as the Compromise Acts of 1850. The first was indeed a compromise act. The provision of the 8th section was a fundamental one, settling the foundation of State power (saying nothing of the question of individual liberty) for ever. A vast consideration was paid for it, now held by the slave power, and which was the germ of all its subsequent growth, and it can not be got back save by a revolution. The acts of 1850 were separate acts carthe view of many, justify his being again ried through Congress by a log-rolling process, much as contending Bank charters and Railcould we give a more willing and hearty sup- road acts are carried through our Legislature. The friends of one said give us our act and tion spoken of. We have no reason to sup- we will give you yours. Give us California as a Free State (the slave power fought his friends. We have heard two persons only mentioned in such a way as to indicate that of Texas as you like, and pay her \$10,000. their names will be brought seriously before | 000. New Mexico and Utah ought to be the convention,-Judge Royce of Berkshire, placed under some responsible form of Go. vernment, say one set. Well, we'll agree to that says the other, if you will let them choose for themselves, when they become States, whether they will allow slavery or not -

> we see no likelihood of their admitting slavery, and we will yield it. We said then, that concession ought not to have been made, and we say so now. There

You make a terrible clamor, was then said. about our slave markets in the District of Columbia-yet you manage to prevent our recovering our fugitive slaves which the Constitution says we have a right to do. Now we will give up the slave pens if you will give us an effectual law to recover our runaways Of those acts, so passed, the only one which has made any special stir throughout the Union is the Fugitive Slave law. Hurriedly drawn up,-its provisions left as the ultra Slaveholders made them, -it was passed in a hurry with the other acts,-a disgrace to the nineteeth century, and in its execution the feelings of the inhabitants of the Free States, are outraged more than by any act ever before passed. To cap the climax of absurdity, a few score of political leaders said this was the end of all trouble, and should be the end of all talk about Slavery in the abstract or Slavery in the concrete ;-and from that day to this the talk has gone on with To our view there are some strong reasons for more vehemence than ever before! President believing Judge Royce to be the man who | Pierce announced in his opening speech that will do this. A man of great modesty, he he should tolerate no disturbance of the polihas been an eminent man in the State for | tical elements by any agitation of the Slavery many years. Though Vermont has had rea- Question. Yet he was hardly warm in his son to be proud of her judiciary as a whole, seat before he made over to the Slave holding power all the influence he could control. We have seen the result.

If there were reasons why, (at least for a out the entire State as Judge Royce. He is | time, till it might be seen what use would be | widely known. Every man in the State feels made of it) any in the free States should hold for one, as a delegate from this town, yielded, and as if he knew him personally. At home and | their peace on the subject of the Fugitive alroad his name has been long held in honor. Slave law of 1850, there are no reasons No one, even of those politically opposed to now. Every lover of freedom should denounce him, could dare to assert that he would de- it, and should strive for its repeal. The viate from the strictest rule of right to favor whole spirit of it is as cowardly as it is tyranfriend or to injure foe. There is not a parti- nical. No such law was ever dreamed of by brook's. ele of dough in his face. It can not be the men who made, or agreed to, the clause moulded so as to give countenance to any in the Constitution on which it is said to rest. As it is, the law is worse than Shylock's bond, and in their demands under it. the despots who claim for their own benefit its Holbrook. The practical question however application, are less merciful than was is, have the people of the State had the op- the Jew. He said his bond gave him a pound portunity to form so general and deep scated of flesh nearest the merchant's heart, and he wanted no more. He was willing to have mand so full a vote? But the true way is to it weighed and offered the scales. Under have a full convention of delegates who can this law, the slave holder is not required to their own neighborhoods. Let these opinions | He demands to cut for himself when and where he shall please, and to weigh when and

By it, contrary to the old rule, even in bloody Rome berself, the presumptions are far as we know, they are entirely in the wind all against freedom and in favor of slavery.

> The time will come when if that bond in the Constitution is plead, the reply shall be like that of Portia :

This bond doth give thes here no jet of blood ; The words expressly are, a pound of flesh. Take thee try bond, take thou thy pound of flesh. Take thee try bond, take thou thy pound of flesh. But, to the cutting it, if thou dout shed One drop of christian blood, thy lands and goods are by the laws of Venice confiscate.

Shed than no blood; nor cut thou less nor more But just a pound of Both. If then tak'st more Or fees than a just pound, —be it but so much A makes it light in fleavy, in the substance Or the division of the twentieth part Of one poor scruple; nay, if the scale do turn But in the estimation of a mar, —

Thou diest, and all thy goods are conficate."

He must be a blind man who does not now see that the Slaveholding Power, is determined to rule the nation. With it, any question of increase of its own strength outweighs ed aside by it, when it can gain by so doing.

The only remedy is in plain sight. Every man in the Free States should say, 'me too, will hereafter stand shoulder to shoulder on Our national party divisions may and must On those we will set with all others of the same national party as freely as ever, and we will make compromises and adjustments look for, you will do so no more. There is This is strikingly seen in what for many no more truce in this way. We have bound the sword to our wrists and we have thrown The name is of itself a profession of regard for away the scabbard. Within the limits where popular rights, -of an obedience to the will | the Constitution gives you the right, you of the many instead of the will of the few. may hug if you will, the enemy which is eat-But whatever there was of that in it in ing out your own life. We meddle not with former times has wasted clean away, in it there, beyond the power of kind argument these latter days. No party was ever eeen and good example. But wherever lawfully in this country before, in which the party | we can reach the dragon's head, we will crush leaders showed so supreme a contempt for the it if we can. Hereafter, no matter what our pinions or the welfare of the masses, in other political relations are, if any man shall which the individual members were required get our vote who will give his vote on any oc to yield such absolute and unquestioning casion to help on the extension of slavery, it obedience to the commands of their party will be because he has disguised his sentiments as effectually as Benedict Arnold did party in this free country, was ever so effec- his treason. Such ought to be the practice tually used by a more sectional one (for the and the sentiment of every man of the Free slaveholding power is nothing else) and made | States | Such is the sentiment of the Whigs to trample on the very principles which are of Vermont, and they will give utterance to

Whig State Convention.

We remind the Whige of this County, of their duty to send a full delegation from eve-JUNE. There ought to be a prompt gathering in every Town, and a nomination made of its existence. those who will be sure to attend. Let it not be forgotten, or neglected

(FOR THE PARE PRESS. 1 MR. Entron :- In your paper of last evening your leading article was headed as follows : "WHO WILL THE CONVENTION NORINATE !" The spirit of that article, in the main, I fully concur in. But the result which you arrive at ; or rather perhaps I ought to say, the impression which is left on the the birthright of man by the gift of God, to reader's mind, I do not subscribe to. And with join them in the effort ! The Vermont Whigs | your permission, I will proceed to give my reasons.

"A candidate, then, who shall most completely unite in his favor the whig voters of the State and who shall bring to the same side at the polls, from other parties, the greatest number of those who agree with us on this great question, (The Nebroske Question) is the man to be nominated." " To our (your) view there are some strong reasons

believing Judge Rayne to be the man who will do this ! And then you proceed to point out the reasons " for the faith that is in you." And finally you close by putting the following query concerning

"We must not be understood to imply anything of a contrary sort as belonging to Mr. Holorook. The practical question however is, have the people of the State had the opportunity to form so general and deep seated an opinion of him—and can be therefore command so full a vote!"

To that question I most unbesitatingly respond in the affirmative. Judge Royce is doubtless known, by reputation, throughout the State. And I agree you that that reputation is an enviable one. But I do not believe that "every man in the State feels as if he knew him personally." Far from it. He is doubtless personally known to the Lawyers and the country, (those with monkeys and those professional men, but beyond the sphere of his im- without, all alike) do their best to keep up

that he has the mental qualifications for the office of burning flery furnace of this displeasure. In Governor. Therefore I will say nothing upon that score. Does he then come within your qualification ? In order to determine this question, we must look and They are a great way off, was the reply, and sessed of becoming acquainted with him. I cannot give a minute detail of Mr. Holbrook's life, of course. But I think I can state facts sufficient to if he is not, as well known as any man in the State. He served some years in our State Senate with great

rely upon that allegation at all. first organization to the present time-that annually he has been unanimously re-elected to that ominently responsible office. The Farmers and Mechanics of Vermont, and these who take an interest in ou agricultural and mechanical productions (and who Vermont does not ?) have had annually, at least, and their county Fairs. They have heard his anhave read them too. I do not believe that you can find many respectable Farmers in the State, who will not tell you that they are greatly indebted and are under great obligations to FREDERICE HOLBROOK. Now Sir, I submit to you, whether a man thu situated, ought not to be better known among our one situated like Judge Royce. In my heart, I be lieve it. And knowing that Mr. Holbrook is universally popular among our Farming population, I believe that he will draw more votes from the oppo

site ranks than it is possible for Judge Royce to do. tinctions between old oge and youth. But you know, that a good deal of the labor of the Whig party has been done by the young men of that party. It is notorious also, that at our Whig State Convention two years ago, Mr. Hotbrook's name was brought prominently forward by the Young Men of the par-But it was urged by Gov. Fairbanks' friends that his claims were superior to those of Mr. Holbrook, that Mr. Holbrook and his friends could afford to wait two years, &c. To their suggestions, voted for Gov. Fairbanks. But it was unders that time, and pretty generally. I think, that we were to have a younger man for our candidate this year, than we had usually run. And no name was more prominently named there, or has been named since, in connection with that place, than Mr. Hol

Judge Royce is an old man, full and ripe in years and reputation. He has retired from his Judicial office to the calm and quiet of private life. And for for a long time been subjected by the Governone, I am opposed to disturbing that repose. Repaterned in parem.

Mr. Holbrook on the other hand, is a low manand a man of this generation and of these times, of rips mind and legislative experience, and a character and reputation irreproachable and unassailable.

Is rue foreign correspondence by the ast arrival is related the rescue of a man named Giraud, after having been buried alive for 22 days. He was working with a fellow ourer, in a well near Lyons, France, when the soil fell in and completely buried them. with the exception of a very small aperture, caused by the crossing of some stones and planks above them From the peculiar charseter of the soil every effort to extricate them. The N. Y. Econog. Post. makes a disclosure. only endangered their position. Finally an of another of the laudable schemes of the adengineer was sent for, who after introducing ministration, for securing more slave terri- Forte, by Dursslan, each 12 cents. "Mairne free and place arms in their hands. a tube through the aperture, to supply food, proceeded to take active measures for the resene of Giraud, whose companion had already died at his side. What rendered the position of the unfortunate man more terrible, was the fact that the buly of his companion had begun to decay, not with standing bags of quick ister. A deep trench was finally cut down to and that the resolution lately off-red by Mr. New York, who will send by mail, post-paid. Secretary Marcy. bim, and after three weeks entombment he was taken out alive and doing well.

The Way it was Done.

public lands, and everything else which has in outward acts of disgraceful wickedness or

divided the great national parties, are push- in the shameless justification of them. The conduct of the controlling powers at Washington is a case directly in point. We the corrupt means by which it was brought about. There was such an entire disregard one great family, the nation, every honest minded man feels as if some part of the disgrace must attach to himself, although he had done all in his power to prevent it

In every government which the world ever saw, there have been instances of the use of dishonest influences over weak and wicked minds by those whose position or wealth gave them the means for exercising it. Rarely however has that been done openly. The bargain has been made in the dark. The bait has been slyly put where a greedy appetite might be quickened by the sight of itthe evil prompter has only pointed to the act which he wished to have done, and the one who followed a corrupt hint was allowed to get the reward of his baseness by stealth, and enjoy it, if he could, in secret.

No such caution was taken in getting votes for an act which violates the solem faith of the nation,-tramples under foot the rights of the free States-and is intended to make way for other sters, soon to follow. for widening the area of despotism and more effectually bruising the face of humanity. No word had been breathed of such an act

his seat there because his constituents expected him to introduce it or to vote for it. When the scheme was made known, not a voice from the people was raised in its favor but from city and country, all over the free States, arose the cry of remonstrance. So general an expression of condemnation from ry Town, to the Convention of the 7th of men of all parties and vocations in life was never before uttered, since the nation began

. Who cares for the will of the people. was the reply. . Has not the President the offices of the nation, and of course its treasure. under his control ! He shall turn out and he shall put in, wherever by so doing he can influence a vote Now, and hereafter, those who will not obey, shall feel the executive displeasure. Those who will lock up their consciences and contemn their constituents, shall have their reward. We have settled that this is to be called a great democratic measure, and that is reason enough for carrying it through by all the means which he can control. If any are too scrupulous or too hen-hearted to vote directly for the bill, they must help it indirectly, by voting to break down the rules of business which stand in the way of those who are not troubled by such womanish qualms. If they have not pluck enough to join in robbing the house which they are sworn to protect, they shall be paid for leaving the key of the door where bolder

spirits can get it.' All this has been done in open day' A weak and unprincipled executive yields himself a willing tool to the most shamelessly corrupt set of men which the country ever saw in | upon finding them. power. His great organ at Washington brave forth what has been done and what shall be done hereafter. His lesser organs at Boston and New York repeat the note; and the little hand-organ grinders in his pay, all over sediate neighborhood and the circle in which his the strain. All say, it is a glorious demowhat free country was there ever such an

The Return of Fugitives.

If one thing more than another will tend to keep up the slavery agitation and inflame convince any man, that Mr. Holbrook aught to be public sentiment at the North to its highest pitch, the persevering and energetic execution of the Fugitive Slave law, is the thing redit to him and his constituents. But I do not The prompt seizure and rendition to slavery of every colored man in the Free States, wh cannot on the shortest possible notice, prove President of our State Agricultural Society from its his freedom to the satisfaction of his kidnappers, would be but a fitting sequel to the pas sage of the Nebraska bill. Such a sequel we shall probably not sec, but thus much of an approach to it we have already.

On Friday the Nebraska bill passed beyond for several years past, an opportunity to see and | the control of our National Legislature. On know him. They have seen him at their State Fairs | Saturday, a father and two sons were seized in New York, a hasty hearing given to thosa qual reports and his annual addresses. And they who claimed them as their chattels, and without counsel or any opportunity to be heard in their own behalf, and before a writ of habeas corpus, procured by friends, could be served upon their captors, were hurried back to bondage. The popular resistance to a sim-Farmers, the real bone and sines of our State, than | ilar case in Boston, has already caused the death of one man, but it will probably result anything but smother the Anti-Slavery sentitheir slaves while they can. The time is coming, and before long, we trust, when other repeals will follow the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when men shall be held in bondage only where the arm of the General Government cannot reach to free them, and when the reclaiming of a fugitive from Free American soil shall be as great an impossibility as now from British Soil.

THE CHINCHA INLANDS .- From the "Foreign News," a paper published in Lima, South America, a copy of which, dated April 22d, reached us a day or two since, we learn that the U.S. ship "St. Mary's, Capt. Bailey, has paid a visit to the Chincha Islands quite. recently, with a view to remedy the abuses to which the Masters of American vessels have ment officials at the Islands, and that a decided reform has been effected in the respect

The affair of the "Defiance," last summer in which the master of an American vessel, for no offence at all was knocked down, beaten, and put in irons on board the guard ship, and a party of his friends who went peaceably to the Peruvian commandment, to inquire the reason of such an uncalled for act, were received at the point of the bayonet and driven over the ships side, is still unsettled; but the News indicates that some very "persuasive arguments" will be used should the matter meet with much longer triffing and delay

President Planck's Former Policy -posing an enquiry "into the expediency of marked prices.

recognizing the independence of the republic There are offences against good morals of Dominica, and the opening of diplomatic which one hardly knows how to speak of, be- intercourse with the same," is an authorized cause they are so loathsome. The same is movement in support of the aforesaid secret

The True Remedy. Though the Nebraska bill yet needs the approval of the Senate and the President's sigdo not now speak of the unspeakable wrong nature, we may be sure of its not wanting involved in passing the Nebraska bill, but of those additions to make it a law. We conflute. Still it was wonderful music. The Concert ider it one already. The Country now has a long opened with the overture to William Tell, with its road to travel before it reaches the end of of the decencies of political rascality, if such a phrase may be allowed, that one is almost may as well go coully to work in its prepara. with the inspiriting march of Liberty. And then may as well go coolly to work in its preparaashamed to talk about it. As individuals of tions for the journey. Noise and flurry will not help but hinder in the work.

the Slave States in the Government of the for freedom, and then came in again the roar of the Union has gone on increasing from the outset. An advantage was granted to them in in victory, and as all the audience rose to Hail Cothe Constitution itself. By giving them a representative power for their slaves, the ! That advantagethey must have, till a revolu- mos-representatives in Washington were engaged in violent mode it will be ever done away with, teeth of all our claims of freedom, which everthrows tood only knows. We look for no such and treads under foot our own Declaration of Indeaction as that, and have no desire to see it Pendence, no-that Declaration which was ours in resorted to in our day. There is no need of It ought not to be lost sight of for a moment, that this advantage always could birthright for a slave's mess of pottage. have been, and can be now, overmatched by the | 1 15ke to fency that orchestra transported bodily natural power which lies in the Free States.

The weight in the Free States always was mough, and is yet enough, although at the short arm of the lever, to hear down the force on the long one, if it be truly applied. The curse has been that there have been found always in the Free States, men of muddy brains or corrupt hearts, who on some pretext, could be made, at some moment, to join ring intended. Not a man in Congress held the side of the Slave States in every struggle when Texas came into the Union. It has been so in this last tend.

We look upon the outery made by many against the Stave States in this matter, as very much misplaced. Not that we justify their conduct a particle. But why spend words in blaming those opposed to us in a struggle for othing except as they got recruits from our Besides that, the President is from a Fage

STATE Let the Free States then see to THEMSELVES. When they will remember that the work is done by rotes, and by nothing else-and will Doughfaces, that is men from the Free States, who can be made to yield on the great questions, because they will gain some personal or temporary benefit by the success of small ones, they say are always to be found. They found them, in plenty, to help carry the Nebraska bill-found them too, just where John Randolph said the South always relied

The Pire at the Mechanic's Shop.

The fire on Thursday afternoon of last week, was comparatively a small one. -Had it occurred in the night however, or gained more headway before it was checked ed, the consequences might have been serious. the strain. All say, it is a glorious demo-cratic principle, fall down and worship the golden image which our Nebuchadnezzar has set up, or you shall be east into the directly under the wooden bridge leading to efficial duties have required him to act, I doubt cratic principle; fall down and worship near to the engine house and main building The burning of such a mass of hardwood, so How is it with Mr. Holbrook. It is conceded has set up, or you shall be cast into the directly under the wooden bridge leading to the main shop, would have placed the whole structure in imminent danger. Fortunately so sad a calamity for Burlington was averted.

The contrast between this fire and the last one, when the Foundry &c., on Water street | structions. was burned, was striking in several respects. Yesterday there was none of last winter's apathy. The Boxer and Volunteer Fire Companies and the Hook and Ladder Campany were promptly on hand. The engines were in good order and were vigorously served, and the efforts of many citizens were actively and usefully rendered. There were however in the course of the three hours contest with the flames, some calls for assistance at the engine brakes, which were disregarded by the bystanders. In all such cases in future, we trus the Wardens will use the power which the law confers upon them. The able bodied man who is content to act the part of spectator. when his aid is called for at a fire, does not deserve to be treated like a gentleman, and is but served rightly when driven to the ranks at the point of the Wardens baton.

Kidder's Gas Regulator.

The puffing of patent inventions is no part in the same way. Such transactions will and believe that none of our readers who are ment of the North. Perhaps, however, we Its object, as is set forth in another portion ought not to blame slave-holders for catching of our paper, is to lessen the pressure under which the gas is consumed and thus obtain the greatest amount of light from a given quantity of gas. It is claimed that it will save on an average 25 per cent of the quantity of gas consumed, and give at that an equal amount of light. The amount of saving, however, varies with the pressure in the street mains. With the amount of pressure in the mains on the Square in Burlington, the saving will be more than 25 per cent -A series of careful experiments instituted just before the stoppage of the gas last winter. showed that the quantity of gas consumed in a given time, with the cocks turned to the same point and kept so, was over thirty-three per cent less with the regulator than without it, while the amount of light was increased rather than diminished. Our own experience fully corroborates this. We are confident that the regulator in our printing office will more than pay for its cost this year, not withstanding the long stoppage of the gas-while the improvement in the quality of the light is as marked as the saving in consumption. The gas after passing through the regulator gives a white, brilliant, and steady jet which leaves little to be asked for in the way of light. The testimony of all who have used it here and elsewhere is, we believe, to the same effect. The regulators are not likely to be out of order, and occupy little space. who will put them up to order at New York

WE HAVE received from William Hall when on a visit to Havana, he saw documenconsisting of twelve Melodies for the Piano tory for the South. The substance of it is - or Pressur," a selection of Polkas, Marches, that the administration have sent down a Waltzes, &c., for the Piano Forte, by Guong, secret commissioner to St. Domingo, (the research 25 couls "Tux Mornes's Saine," bal- the system of Africanization was now actupublican end of the ideal of Hayri) to sound I had by Warraca, 28 costs. Serievana, etSoft the officials of that country upon the policy of Evening Air, by J. A. Fowner, 25 cents.annexation to the taited States - that the ob- The high reputation of these composers is a ject of this enterprise is to secure that island guarantee for the excellence of their music. Douglas in the Senate, at Was ington, pro- any or the above power, on receipt of the

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PRES PRESS.] Jullien and Nebraska. NEW YORK, May 23, 1854.

de Garden was crowded to its utmost fimite, bun dreds standing up round the edges of the densely packed mass of sitters. The music was superb, though some of the most noted rolo-performers are no longer connected with the orchestra. Bottesini, perhaps disgusted with his portrait as it appeared to Harper's Magazine some months since, is no longer beautiful representations of the rising of freedom we had a free, wild, Gipsey's song, and then we came to our own national airs, making the heart leap with their familiar strains, and carrying the mind Step by step the unjust preponderance of back to the days of old, and our own first struggle battle, and the swaying of the contest finally ended lumbia, every heart must have swelled with pride

for our country and her past history. long end of the lever was put into their hands. hearts, if we had known that then, even then, our tion shall put an end to it. Whether in that consummating an act, which easts the lie in the times by gone! What shame instead of pride must have been ours, and yet pride too that there were found some there who would not sell their country's

into the Halls of Congress, and Yankor Poculle, the Land of Washington, and the Star Spangled Banner, sounding forth to inspirit those dauntless few, who stood battling still, "faithful among the faithloss," when hope was gradually fading away and the black flag of Slavery was bearing down all their opposition. I have too little respect for the Nebrackets, to imagine that even such sounds would call up a blush upon their checks, or cause them to heattate a moment in their course.

for power. It was so in 1820. It was so test for Aristocracy," and now let us Northerners, that aid in the "struggle for Slavery and the condough faces especially, units in one loud chorus of "The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave

Yours. Ac., ALPHA.

THE FREE SOILERS OF MASSACHUSETTS have taken a manly stand. In their State power, when they do nothing, and can do Convention, as our despatches report, they have passed resolutions which announce their own side! The Free States have a clear willingness to join any other party which will majority in the Senate, and a majority in the oppose the Slave power. An agreement to House of Representatives more than three that effect made and carried out in good faith times as large as the majority for the bill! is all that can be expected or asked of them.

The Closing Debate.

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier The closing debate on the Nebraska bill in the Senate was brilliant and exciting. The invective of Mr. Bell on Toomba and Badger, done by rotes, and by nathing else—and will send men who are really statesmen—who can be relied upon to give their votes for the Free States at every step in a fundamental contest, as this one was, they may hope for success. Till they can do that, they will be driven to the wall every time, and the fault will be their own. The Slave State politicians have never made any secret of their means of success. Daughforg, that is non free the Free States and relief to the slavery agitation for the last thirty-five years, and concluded that this bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the worst and most dangerous form in which it had ever appeared

Weller of California, assailed Mr. Seward in a most rude and indecorous manner, for which he was called to order by Mr. Pratt of Maryland, between whom and Mr. Seward there has been no intercourse for two years. I hear it stated by Senators that Weller was grossly intoxicated. For his own credit, it is to be hoped that he was. Mr. Seward took

no notice of the man.

Judge Wade, of Ohio, commented with severity upon sectional caucusses of Southern Whigs, which he characterized as meetings of conspirators for robbing the North of its rights. He announced a dissolution of the

Union-letween the Whigs of the North and the South. Douglas, as before, summed up in defence of the bill, and in denunciation of the

the bill; but that us he was engaged in the repudiation of compacts, he would at the same time repudiate his obliga-tion to represent the State which sent him here. He shows the tion to represent the State which sent him here. He also repudiated, his "hand being in." the sacred Democratic doctrine of in-structions. To the dogs with that dogma was now his maxim. Mr. Toucey availed himself of the occasion to villify and slander the Legislature of his native State, by de-nouncing it as a convocation of "Abolition-ists." Truly, after this the insulted and be-trayed constituents of this Mr. Toucey will trayed constituents of this Mr. Toucev, will not censure the coarse joke of Mr. Benton, that he ought to change the first letter of his name to that one which forms the initial of a troublesome insect that ought to be unknown

There was one vote less against the hill than on its first passage. This was caused by the absence of Mr. Fessenden Mr. Ev-erett had paired off with Mr. Dawson, but the latter Senator would not extend the en-gagement to the vote on this bill. Gen. Dodge of Wis., who voted before, was absent, iving probably paired off with Gen. Dodge Iowa, his son. Mr. Clayton voted nay. having declined to vote before. Gen. Houston

Mr. Everett writes from Boston that he finds there a feeling of hostility, which he can neither approve nor resist. The dissatisfaction is strongest among the staunchest friends

of the Compromise of 1850.

The act was consummated amidst the darkof our business. We call attention to the one above named, because we have tried it and believe that none of our readers who are consumers of gas, can afford to be without it.

ness of Friday morning, and the impending shades of the eclipse. A portion of the crowd in the gallary, residents of this city who live on the national bonnty, thrive upon appropriations and draw salaries from the federal burst out into loud and disorderly applause, as the same class of persons did in the House on the passage of the till there. A howitzer had been brought from the ar-

senal to the steps of the capitol, and as soo as the vote was announced, those in charge of it commenced firing a hundred shots in honor of the event. In returning the piece to the place from which it had been abstracted, the next morning, one of the cannoneers was hadly injured. As I presume he was in Governmen

pay, his family will not suffer.

The lady of the popular and efficient democratic Mayor contributed to the joy of her
husband and his political friends, by instantly producing two young settlers for Nebras A more singular instance of foresight and of provision for emergencies was never displayed by a politician. Mr. Maury's re-election comes on next week. With such aid

Congressional. In the Senate, May 24th, Senator BENJA MIN. of Louisiana, introduced a series of resolutions passed at the recent session of the legislature of that State, relative to the annexation of the Island of Cuba to the United States He said he, for one, believed fully in the Africanization scheme, and regretted that the distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) had discredited it.

Mr. Clarron replied, and stated that he did not believe that the Senator from Louisiana would ever be able to show that Spain intended to destroy the Island by the emanci-American States. Mr. Gwin stated, that some years since,

the purpose of the Spanish government, in the event of an insurrection, to set the slaves Nichols. ment, in which he endeavored to prove that

aily in the course of execution.

I went to hear Jullien once more last night-Casmittee on Foreign Relations. In the mean humorous.

time he would oppose any intervention on the subject that would influence the domestic adninistration in Cuba. The Nebraska bill was then read a second

An animated discussion took place over the layton proviso in the Nebraska bill. Mr. Perir made the candid confession that the Senate allowed the present opportunity of repudiating the Missouri Compromise to slip, the 3,000 preachers and their allies at the North, would, at the next election, fill the lower House with abolitionists, semiabolitionists, and free-soilers, any and every sort of person who would vote and speak for the sanctity of the compact.

Mr. Arcurson admitted that the amend ment must be abandoned, and said that though the bill contained a thousand absurdities, he would accept and sanction them all in order to secure the repeal of what he denominated the "infamers Missouri Compro mise." This detestable and libellous sentiment was received with applause.

Mr. Barove and others declared that though friendly to the amendment; they should vote on the bill whether it were retained or excluded.

In the Senate, May 25th, Mr. Belli, Tenn., spoke at length, in vindication of his course on the Nebraska bill Mr. Tooms, of Ga., said that in a caucus of Southern Whigs, a resolution was passed, de-claring that the opposition of the *Intelligen* cer to the bill did not meet the approval of Southern Senators, and a Senator (Bances was authorised to make the fact public, in speech. He said Mr. Bell was at the caucus and when the public announcement was made

Mr. Bear pronounced the statement that he Mr. Beel, pronounced the statement that he was present when any authority was given for a statement that all Southern Whigs were in favor of the bill, an infamous falsehood.—
He afterwards withdrew the term as applied to any Senator, but complained of Mr. Badgers course, and said that their friendly rela-

tions were at an end.

Mr. Clayron supported his amendment.

Mr. Wane, of Ohio, followed, in opposition to the bill. He knew nothing he could say would prevent this deed. The North was humbled to the dust. He referred to the aw-ful disclosure made to-day of the secret caucus of Southern Whigs, thus cutting the Northern Whigs off from all consultation on the great issue whether an empire now free shall surrender forever to slavery. link was broken, and the Whig party of the North had now no more encumbrances. I gave notice that hereafter the North wou

emand a repoul of this act.

Mr. Sewand spoke for over an hour against the bill, and reviewed the whole history of slavery aggression.

Messrs. Chase and Sunser spoke against the bill, the latter defending the Clergy

New England. The CLAYTON amendment was rejected, year nays 41.
About midnight Mr. Douglas commence the closing speech in favor of the bill. He repeated his denunciations of the Clergy, and replied to the intimations that this bill would e resisted, and that henceforward stern oppo

sition to all laws upon the subject of slavery would be universal at the North. Mr. Torcer, (dem.) of Ct., said he had been instructed by the present Whig Legisla. ture of Connecticut to vote against the bill After mature reflection he had come to the conclusion to disobey the instructions. The bill was then ordered to be engrosse

for a third reading by the following vote Yeas.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benja nin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass. Clay Dawson, Douglas, Fitspatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn. Mallory, Mason, Norton, Norris, Pearce, Pe tit, Pratt. Rusk, Schastian, Shields, Siidel Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J. Foombs, Toucey, Weller, Williams, Wrigh

Navs.—Messrs. Allen, Bell. Chase, Clay ton, Fish, Foote, Gillette, Hamlin, James Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker-13. The bill passed at a quarter past 1 o'clock and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES GAZETTE OF PAris. London and New York Fashions. This Magazine is a long step in advance of anything of the kind which has hitherto made its ap pearance. It is what it purports to be, Gazette of Fashions, and consequently give but little space comparatively to miscellaneous matter. Of fashions in dress, jewelry, embroidery, &c., it is a complete cyclopædia and is illustrated with a profusion of illustrations, which leaves little lacking. The May number, for instance, which is before us. instead of some ten or dozen illustrations like many of the Ladies Magazines, has about a hundred, including a large steel engraved and colored fashion plate, and a broad shee of embroidery and dress patterns of full size Price \$3,00 a year. Published by Frank Leslie, John Street, New York.

Gopy's Lapy's Book. The June number is upon our table, containing 8 full page plates, one line engraving, one colored fashon plate, 65 wood engravings, and 100 pages f reading matter. Godey's recommends itself and is bound to maintain its well-earned po pularity with the ladies.

THE MYRTLE WREATH, by 'Minnie Myrtle, Published by Charles Scribner, New York This is a neat volume of 380 pages, contain ing a number of sketches, originally written for the New York Times, Independent, Era. and other papers, interspersed with occasional bits of poetry. The book reminds one of Fanny Fern, more however from its fanciful title and from the short and fugitive shape in which the writer has embodied her thoughts, than from any similarity in subject matter. The "Myrtle" leaves, however, by no means suffer from a comparison with · Fern leaves." If they occasionally lack the brilliancy and spice of Miss, or Mrs Fern's productions, they are also free from the slang phrases and coarseness, if not indelieacy, of thought which are too common in Fern Leaves. Minnie's motto is " Truth. Her unpretending yet genial and attractive sketches are of what has passed under her own eye, an eye quick to discover and appreciate the beauty which lies hid in humble life, the interest which is under the surface of the every day, and the dreariness which Fashion and wealth, so often conceal behind gilded exterior. "Some wicked thoughts had in Church," "The unwelcome baby, "One of Life's Contrasts," " The family room," "Dress, houses, and house work. So run the titles, and they give a hint at the range and character of these " stray leaves." They have a human interest of all them and must find a ready way to many a home

circle. NORTHERN GUIDE, by Prof. Z. Thompson. This is a little manual designed mainly, as its names indicates, for Travelers among our are for sale of different sizes by M. A. Evants | pation of the slaves except as a desperate | Mountains & Lakes. It contains interesting remedy against piratical expeditions from the tacts and valuable statistics connected with Lakes George, Champlain and Willoughby, and the Green and White Mountains, with wood cut, maps descriptions of places of imtary evidence which satisfied him that it was portance and interest, and accurate tables of distances. Published and for sale by S. B.

> FIGRA LANDSAY, OR PASSAGES IN AN EVENT-Mr. Benzamin delivered a synoptical argu- vel Lier. By Mrs. Moodie: Dr Witt & Da-VENPORT, Publishers. Price 50 Cents. Mrs. Modile acquired a most enviable reputation by her " Roughing it in the Bush," which Mr. Cavros rounned and argued to show had a large run. "Flora Lymbsey" is, in his ideas. He (Mr. Clayton) was perfectly under the slight disguise of an assumed name; the present agitation and hoped that it would birth and transport themselves to the unculti. caused by the passage of the bill

cease. He thought it was best at least to await | vated wilds of the western world. The events a full settlement of the Black Warrior diffi- are very interesting, and evidently truthful, culty, or the arrival of the Spanish Minister in while the characters introduced are most Washington, and to refer the matter to the com- original, and some of them exceedingly

will receive a portion of the profits that may accrue from the sale of the work. For sale by Nichols. ITEMS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The publishers announce that they have

made an arrangement by which the authoresa

- THE ASSUAL parade of the "University Invincibles," is to take place, as we learn. on Wednesday next, June 7th, in the after-

- Onrera Woon, and John McHugh were severally hauled up before Justice Walca yesterday for selling liquor, and allowed for period to contemplate the possible consequences of their misdeeds. There being, howver, in one case a lack of proof and in the other an abundance of penitence, they were let off for this time.

-A Fire broke out, Thursday P. M. of

ist week, about 44 o'clock, in the dry-house

attached to the Pioneer Mechanic's Shop,

which was filled to the roof with pieces of hardwood boards belonging to Mr. Simonds and intended to be manufactured into wash ing boards. About five o'clock a general alarm was rung. The engine and book and ladder companies were promptly on hand, holes were cut in the roof and a deluge of water poured in. Owing to the way in which the wood was piled, however, each layer serv ing as a shed to carry off the water from the layers under it, the seat of the fire was not eached, although water enough to fill the ouse, had it been water-tight, was poured in An attempt to get at the fire from the door proved little more successful, and the merens. ing smoke and heat were fast driving the fire men from the building, when a fire annihilator was procured from Messrs. Pecks & Co., and discharged inside, with most happy effect. The mass of flame was immediately extinguished. The men were able to commence actively in throwing out the contents, and short work was made of what fire still remained under the floor and in spots to which the vapor of the annililator did not penetrate. by streams of water thrown through the door and holes broken through the wall of the building. It was two hours or more after the alarm was given before the fire was out .-An earlier use of the annihilator would probably have saved much labor and some property. The fire no doubt caught from the tove or drying pipes which ran around the interior of the drybeuse. The amount of lamage was fortunately not very large.

-Cows is niz .- at least if one has not . it is not the fault of the good turnpike yeast, which, the said vagabond snimal, having entered a yard which we wot of, against the laws of the state and the peace and good order thereof, feloniously stowed away in her rapacious maw, to the vexation of the housemaid who had carefully placed the said "turnpikes" in

the sun to dry -Tur Ecures was substantially a fail are here so far as a good view of it was concerned. Clouds kept the sun out of sight almost the whole time. We believe no one got sight of the phenomenon when the ring was formed, though some got a snatch of a look

ust before that time - WE LEARN that Col. Moore, the very able Superintendent of the Vermont Central Railrond, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, with a salary of \$5,000 a year and

his exponses paid. -RECEST ORDERS from Washington reuire the Custom House Officers at Rouse's Point to open every piece of baggage which crosses the line from Canada, and examine it to the bottom-a process which necessitates the detention over one train of passengers by milrond, inasmuch as the difficulty of getting passengers into the baggage car, in order to inswer questions concerning their "plunder," makes the examination an impossibility on poard the train. We can conceive of no sufficient call for so severe a restriction upon

ravel from Canada this way. ---- WE BEARS that a boy tifteen years old. was drowned in the river at Hubbell's Falls, on Saturday. He was fishing from a raft with a ompanion, when the raft parted and let both into the river. One swam to the shore, the other was drowned. The body was recovered and buried yesterday. His name was not

- MR. BRAINERD'S organ comes out strongly for the nomination of Mr. Brainerd for Governor ' This is almost as unexpected as that the Whig State Committee should have dared to call a Whig State Convention - W. W. Mower committed suicide in Stockbridge, Vt., on Monday last, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was thirty three years old. The Temperance Standard inti-

nates that rum was the cause of the deed. --- "THE NEBRASKA BILL has passed the House, and the country may well congratu-late itself upon the fact." So says the Vermont Patriot. The country may congratulate itself on the fact that in the consumnation of their monster act of perfidy the Administration and its hangers on have have sealed their own doom. The guns fired at the Capitol on the passage of the bill were fired over the political grave of Pierce,

Douglas & Co. -A LITTLE boy aged four years son of Mr Bowker of Charlestown, N. H., was drawing his little brother, aged three, in a little wagon, on Thursday last. He stated to cross the track of the Sullivan Railroad, and had drawn the wagon fairly on to it, when seeing the mail train coming, he belted leaving the little one in his wagon on the track. The locomotive came at full speed, and striking the wagon, threw the child a distance of 40 feet. Strange to say, not a hone was broken, although he was somewhat

- THE REV. MR. ADAMS of Henniker, N. H., whose reported misdoings have gone the rounds of the press, and whose name the Ve Patriot pretended to have found among the three thousand signers of the Nebraska protest, proves to have been an imaginary personage-and the Bellows Falls Argus, very rightly rebukes its democratic co-sharer in the favor of the Administration, for bringing forward a man of straw to throw discredit on the clergy.

-Duning the three weeks of the month of May, ending Sunday night, 429 vessels from foreign ports entered the port of New York, bringing 48,054 passengers, mostly im-

-A Danisa outrage was perpetrated on the person of a Mr. Pollard in Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday night, in his own shop. Two men entered, clapped a sticking plast r over his mouth, tied his legs and hands, riff ed his pockets of \$582, and setting fire to his shop, left him to burn with it. He was rescood by persons who saw the light and came to extinguish the fire, which, however, dam aged the building some \$200 before it was

-Tus News of the passage of the Nebrasks bill was received in Hartford, Conn., that the Louisiana Senator was mistaken in fact, an auto-biography of the authoress, with the toiling of the bells. In Keene, N H., minute gums were fixed, all the bells tolled, lime had been let down for Grand to admin- to the South as another state local State. Address William black she left England, and the causes which led her on Wednesday afternoon, as a fitting expres-Mr. Straze, in a brief speech, ridiculed, and her bushand to leave the land of their sion of the universal sorrow and indignation